IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN DIVISION

QJR, LLC PLAINTIFF

VS. CIVIL NO. 1:24CV00383

SECURIX, LLC, ET AL DEFENDANT

MOTION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE TAYLOR B. MCNEEL UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

JANUARY, 27, 2025 GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
JAKLYN L. WRIGLEY, ESQUIRE
NICHOLS WRIGLEY, PLLC
929 WASHINGTON AVENUE
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI 39564

FOR THE DEFENDANT:
ALBERT RALPH JORDAN, IV
HEALY & JORDAN, PLLC - GULFPORT
1323 28TH STREET, SUITE A
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501

REPORTED BY: SHERRI L. PENNY, RPR, FCRR

Mississippi CSR #1609

2012 15th Street, Suite 403 Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

(228) 563-1781

THE COURT: Madam Clerk, will you please call the case.

DEPUTY CLERK: QJR, LLC versus Securix, LLC and Jonathan Miller civil case number 1:24cv383 set for motion hearing.

THE COURT: Would counsel please make their appearances for the record, beginning with counsel for the plaintiff.

MS. WRIGLEY: Yes, Your Honor. Jaklyn Wrigley on behalf of QJR, LLC.

MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, Al Jordan on behalf of Mr. Miller, as well as Securix, LLC.

THE COURT: Thank you. This matter is set for a hearing on plaintiff's motion to remand. I have reviewed the briefs in this case. Of course, I have reviewed a lot of the pleadings in this case leading up to the status conference, I have also reviewed the response in opposition since the status conference, I have reviewed the reply brief that was filed very recently, so I am very up to speed on this case.

Obviously, there's two primary issues in terms of the request to remand. Number 1, is the amount in controversy met, can the defendants meet their burden to demonstrate the amount in controversy is met; and secondarily, is there a waiver. I do view the amount in controversy is the bigger issue, the primary issue. That was the lead argument put forward by the

plaintiff, and I do view that as the bigger issue, the amount in controversy.

Now, how I view the amount in controversy is this: I believe, obviously, the law requires that jurisdiction be determined at the time of removal. And so the amount in controversy had to be established at the time of removal to be in excess of \$75,000. The law says I am to include certain things in that calculation on how to get to \$75,000, if there is \$75,000 at stake, or if there is in excess of \$75,000 at stake.

The parties have identified in their briefing the value of the object of the litigation is one of the things for me to consider. Of course, the parties are litigating over the dissolution of Securix Mississippi, LLC.

Now, I do view the value of the object of the litigation with regard to the dissolution as actually the value of the 50 percent share of the various parties, all right? So that's the starting point of one of the things that I am to determine for valuation purposes. What is the valuation of Securix, Mississippi, LLC, and then you reduce that by half because the defendants, essentially, have 50 percent ownership and the plaintiff, essentially, has 50 percent ownership. That's what the case law tells me I am to do in these dissolution types of situations, I look at the ownership share, okay.

So that's my understanding of the case law. I first

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understand the value of the company, and then I look at the 50 percent ownership share of that company because that's how much is at stake for the plaintiff and for the defendants. Then I add on top of that valuation the request for monetary damages. And those include compensatory damages, those include punitive damages, and those include attorneys' fees and costs. And I need to understand how you would get to attorneys' fees I do understand the allegation of defamation and costs. related compensatory and punitive damages. I understand that. And then there is this kind of allegation that's, I think, in paragraph 3 of the request for relief that seems to be like a breach of contract type of claim, potentially, for relief as well, and I need to have a little bit more of an understanding of that.

So I understand, I think, generally the parties' arguments. I believe I have an understanding of the law as best as I can get to it, but I do want the parties to be able to present their arguments, as I wanted to kind of set forth some preliminary things of where I think we should be headed.

I do want to focus primarily on amount in controversy as opposed to waiver. I am not going to prohibit you all from arguing about waiver, but I do think the primary issue is amount in controversy.

So it is the plaintiff's motion, but it's also the defense's burden. Even still, it is the plaintiff's motion.

So Ms. Wrigley, I am going to give you the opportunity to go first. You can present any legal argument that you would like to present at this time, and any additional evidence that you want to put forward at this time. And then you will be allowed to respond, of course. And you can present any argument that you would like to present, Mr. Jordan, at that time and any evidence that you want to present, whether it's witness testimony or otherwise. And then Ms. Wrigley, you can argue in rebuttal. Ms. Wrigley, are you ready to proceed?

MS. WRIGLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

If it may please the Court. You really sort of laid it out for us. I am not sure if Mr. Jordan and I even are necessary. I think Your Honor has done a great job bringing himself up to speed, which I, as a litigator in your courtroom, I do appreciate.

This case is one where the Court issues are the plaintiff seeking equitable relief, which is why we filed in chancery court. When we finalized the complaint, we added in almost as an 11th hour addition the kind of quasi defamation claim, the quasi breach of the operating agreement claim. Those were sort of ancillary to the equitable relief that we really are sort of focused on in dissolving the LLC, which is why I inadvertently misrepresented in the motion for remand that we weren't seeking any monetary damages at all. I think that was probably a by-product of like Christmas Eve morning and holiday

distractions and all of that.

THE COURT: And I recognize that in the notice of removal the defendants didn't point out defamation or punitive damages or compensatory damages. They also focused on, as the defendant said, in their notice of removal, this case involves a dispute between the parties over contracts relating to the management of a jointly owned limited liability company and assets belonging to the company. The value of the disputed assets is estimated to be in excess of \$1 million. That was the primary basis for amount in controversy in the defendant's notice of removal. So I do understand both parties were kind of focusing at the initial onset as to the valuation of the company or the valuation of the assets, and I get that. Of course, my job is I have to look at the entire complaint and all of the monetary damages that are included in addition to.

MS. WRIGLEY: Of course. And in just the haste of trying to -- ultimately, what happened is, whether it was intentional or not, a procedural limbo was manufactured here. And my clients were caught in that limbo where there were injunctive orders in place in the chancery court, which we understand to remain in effect pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1450, whichever the statute is. But then we were in a position where it was our position that the defendants were violating those orders to the detriment of the client, which is why we implored the Court to grant us some time, and we are appreciative that

you did do that.

But in the haste of trying to move this forward and figure out which court is going to like parent this case, so to speak, I did miss that. So I just wanted to let the record reflect and have an apology from me that I was moving too fast trying to make a Christmas miracle happen before we all went off to do the Christmas things.

In any event, as you have already identified, the main issue here is the dissolution of the LLC. And as you have already quoted the applicable case law, that means that the object of the litigation is how we're to calculate that amount in controversy, particularly in a situation where the amount in controversy is not facially apparent from the complaint.

And in this case, when we filed the complaint we made reference to different types of damages, different claims and prayers for relief, but it's not like we articulated a number. We didn't quantify what the damages are. So there is at least the ambiguity that requires this exercise, which we understand. In an effort to try to resolve that ambiguity in connection with our reply in support, rebuttal, whatever the technical term for that latest filing is, we did submit a declaration from Josh Gregory, who is the member of QJR, who is the manager of QJR, to stipulate that it was not our intent to seek damages in excess of \$75,000, and then that we would not accept damages in excess of \$75,000, just in an effort to try to resolve the

ambiguity again.

Our laser focus in this case is the dissolution of the LLC. The defendants state in their response in opposition that we're on the same page here, we all want to see this LLC dissolved, almost questioning the motives for why we would file it in chancery court, maybe suggesting we're playing some 3D chess to deprive them of an opportunity to have a jury trial. That's not the case. The statute says the chancery court has jurisdiction over a dissolution matter. So we filed the dissolution matter there.

We believe that to the extent it is ambiguous from the face of the complaint what the damages are, our declaration, which is intended to serve as a stipulation, hopefully resolves that, such that the Court doesn't require further analysis from the parties.

That said -- sorry. I was sick the first time I talked to you, then I got a cold again, so January has not been my month. But ultimately, if we're focused on the face of the complaint and the value of the object of the litigation, then the ambiguity, we believe, is resolved via the declaration. But to the extent the Court has described the calculation that it intends to follow looking at the value of the LLC and then doing that, making an assessment based on sort of pro rata membership interest, we believe that the amount in controversy would still fall below that \$75,000 threshold as a result of

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the fact that the company is just not worth anything. It's functionally insolvent.

I did get the report from the accountant that Judge Harris instructed us -- he didn't instruct us to engage this particular accountant, but he instructed us to get an I got that over the weekend. I am happy to submit accounting. that to the Court, and then as well to the defendants, so we have a copy and you can use that as you see fit. But what it shows is we are a company, Securix Mississippi, I should clarify for the record, is a company without assets. And while I appreciate that the defendants have opinions about all this potential that Securix Mississippi was going to have with these sophisticated players and this national program to enforce the Mississippi Uninsured Motorist Act, that didn't come to fruition. And just because the company had the potential to have significant value, that was essentially sabotaged by Mr. Miller and some of his actions, and that's not really material to the arguments before the Court. Ultimately, what we're looking at is the functional value of the company, which is virtually zero.

I am happy to address waiver. The plaintiff does believe and submits to the Court that the defendants by actively participating in litigation before they were being served, therefore availed themselves to the jurisdiction of the chancery court, and so the 30-day clock effectively began to

tick when that occurred without objection. I would say it goes back to October 28th when the defendants, without objection, participated in mediation prior to being served.

Afterward, the Court entered an injunction, which they sought to modify and seek a protective order regarding, without objection, to the jurisdiction of the chancery court, without them having been served. So while service is a formality, it is a formality that can be waived. And the plaintiff submits that is exactly what the defendants did. And although the defendants point to cases, and there certainly exists case law where participating in some of these preliminary injunctive-type motion practice and hearings, doesn't necessarily like, what's the term of art, unequivocally sort of -- unequivocally indicate that they are litigating on the merits of the case. I mean, I agree with that. But in those cases, those defendants had been served, and they had a 30-day clock that was ticking, and within which they filed their notice of removal.

Here, the 30-day clock began ticking, I would submit, as early as October 28th when the defendants participated in that mediation. So it's not necessarily the substantive activity in and of itself; although, I do believe it also gives rise to waiver, but it's that timeline of active participation without service that triggered the 30-day clock to begin to run.

I will pause there just in case the Court has questions.

I think you understand the arguments pretty well.

THE COURT: Let's just kind of take each one of the potential damages, so to speak, one by one. So we have the value of the company. Of course, it's plaintiff's position in the value of the company that it's defunct, it's worthless, essentially. Right?

MS. WRIGLEY: Correct.

THE COURT: So that's plaintiff's position. I will heard defendant's position with regard to that in a few minutes.

First though, Mr. Jordan, have you seen a copy of this accountant report?

MR. JORDAN: I have not seen that copy. We haven't received it yet, Your Honor.

MS. WRIGLEY: Hot of off the presses. If I may give a copy to the plaintiff's counsel and approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. While I am asking Ms. Wrigley questions, Mr. Jordan, you can kind of take a look at it.

Also, listen to the questions, of course, and then I am going to follow up later about whether there's going to be any objection to me considering this report for purposes of today's hearing. All right, Mr. Jordan?

MR. JORDAN: Yes, sir, thank you.

THE COURT: I'll give you time to formulate an objection if you have one.

MR. JORDAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: So with regard to the business, Securix Mississippi, LLC, the value of the object of that piece of the litigation, I understand your argument there.

Defamation, compensatory damages related to defamation, we don't have specifics in the complaint, we don't have specifics really about what the statements were, so it's hard for me to see really -- I think some statements I could see would be so egregious, I could easily see a value to put on those statements. I don't see what those statements are and I can't really -- it's hard for me to put a value on compensatory damages for some of these alleged defamatory statements without knowing specifically, quite frankly, what the statements were. So I am going to ask Mr. Jordan about that.

Same kind of goes to punitive damages. I think punitive damages relates to the defamation, I believe, and I am going to ask Mr. Jordan about that.

Now, there's this breach of contract potential claim maybe in paragraph 3 of the prayer for relief. What is that? I wasn't really quite following. I think maybe it was like a past debt or some interest owed?

MS. WRIGLEY: Right. So in crafting the complaint we tried to be as comprehensive as possible understanding certain limitations for jurisdiction in a chancery court. So with that recognition aside, there are two sort of quasi breach of

contract type claims. One involves just the exceeding the scope of authority by defendant Miller as it was established in the operating agreement, but that's not necessarily a place where somebody is pinning a value. It was just that, hey, the members of QJR are supposed to handle these pieces, and you, defendant Miller, exceeded your scope of handling the technical side by contacting some of these state officials. And that was one basis for which plaintiffs, QJR, sought the injunctive relief to cease that misconduct.

THE COURT: Right. But that was cause of action number 1, the breach of the operating agreement.

MS. WRIGLEY: Right. So in the prayer for relief, there is a debt that we contend that one of the Miller entities, whether it's defendant Miller individually, or Securix, LLC, that it owes QJR directly. So not including Securix Mississippi for consulting services that QJR would have provided to defendant, Securix, LLC at the inception of this program in Mississippi.

I am not sure if it was clear from your review of the record, but Securix, LLC was the entity that initially obtained some of these contracts, including the contract with Ocean Springs. And then for reasons that I was not involved with, Securix, Mississippi had to be formed in order to resolve some of the barriers to being able to obtain additional contracts. But in the early stages, Securix, LLC utilized QJR as almost

like a consulting arm, is my -- again, this sort of predates me, but that's my understanding. So they didn't want to completely foreclose the possibility of being able to recover a debt that was, I believe, somewhere below \$40,000. We have not fleshed all of that out in this litigation. And I say that to kind of include both the chancery court and the federal court to know if that is a debt that is, in fact, owed and if so, what its value is.

THE COURT: Okay. But you think that debt may be somewhere below \$40,000?

MS. WRIGLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there an ability in the operating agreement for a breaching party, or a non-breaching party, to recover attorney's fees from the breaching party; in other words, is there a contractual remedy of attorneys' fees?

MS. WRIGLEY: I want to say that they left that out for some reason when we -- when the operating agreement was prepared, but let me see if it is here on the top.

THE COURT: In other words, I am trying to understand how real the attorneys' fees request is. That's one of my jobs I am supposed to look at in amount in controversy is, is there an actual valid claim for attorneys' fees. Of course, if the plaintiff were to prevail on defamation in terms of punitive damages or malice, or something like that, then the plaintiff could get attorneys' fees. But I am trying to understand, is

there an easier way to get attorneys' fees through contractual 1 2 remedy. MS. WRIGLEY: Of course. 3 I want to say that the 4 operating agreement was silent as to attorneys' fees, but I 5 have got it here in front of me, and I am trying to very quickly glance at these headings to see if one jumps out at me. 6 7 THE COURT: That's okay. Ms. Wrigley, you can look for that. 8 MS. WRIGLEY: I don't think it's in there, though, 9 Judge, but I will figure that out. 10 11 THE COURT: I believe that concludes all of my 12 questions for you. And so, Mr. Jordan? MR. JORDAN: Yes, sir. Do you want me to take up the 13 objection to the CPA's report now? 14 THE COURT: You can if you are prepared with regard 15 16 to that objection at this time. 17 MR. JORDAN: And the reason that I ask you first is because, you know, production of this is ultimately an issue 18 19 here. And the Court can see when I was handed this. From what I have thumbed through, it looks like it's approximately 39 20 pages. And I got to tell you, I lost track of the argument 21 that was being made because I was looking through it. 22 Just out of an abundance of caution, I would object to the opinion 23

that's in this. And, certainly, I haven't verified the

numbers; however, I think it's very interesting that the amount

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at issue is 1.3 million, approximately, on the last page, which is precisely what we have claimed, which is at issue.

THE COURT: That's not the value of the company.

That's not what this document is saying. I understand -- I can rule later on whether -- but just so the record is clear, it's not what the document says the value of the company is. That's what it says the value of disbursements have been.

MR. JORDAN: It is, the amount of money that has ultimately flowed through it. And I say that -- but just to be succinct, is out of an abundance of caution I would object to it being presented here just from sort of trial by ambush type of theory.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JORDAN: Again, I haven't looked at it. I looked at the last page and then attempted to read some of the numbers. And it may turn out that this supports our claim. I just don't know, and I can't in good conscience allow it in when I haven't even had a microsecond to look at it.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, I am going to take your objection under advisement. I will rule on that later in this hearing.

MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Considering the sort of brief argument that we had before, I do have a full argument based on my opposition to the remand. And I am going to skip through because I am very aware that the Court is

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familiar with these facts. I just want to sort of nail down a few things that don't have to do with amount in controversy, but do have to do with jurisdictional issues.

Anyway, on the facts of this case, this is a couple of parties. Securix, LLC is, essentially, a national company, all They are -- it's a non-Mississippi company. It's an right. LLC that is made up of individuals, two individuals, Mr. Miller, who is here with me, and another individual from, I believe, it's North Carolina. Essentially, they are from out of state. And the purpose of this whole thing was to expand Securix, LLC's business, and that's what they do, is they have, not to put too fine a point on it, but they have these cameras that take pictures of license plates. And if you have insurance it sends you -- if you don't have the proper insurance, presumably it sends you a ticket for that. have done this in other states, Securix, LLC has. And obviously Mr. Miller is named individually here, too.

Partnering with ultimately what became QJR was to expand that business into Mississippi and to use that sort of sophisticated intellectual property and hardware to do that.

QJR is essentially an entity of Securix Mississippi. Securix Mississippi is made up of Securix, LLC National, who I represent, and QJR, which is a company that its principal place of business is in Ridgeland, I believe, and it's three individuals. And that makes up Securix Mississippi. So

Securix Mississippi, that's the 50/50 membership that you alluded to, and I am very aware that you know that.

The parties' plan was to separate statewide and ultimately piggyback on the success of what Securix, LLC has done in other states and has done it several times and continues to do it.

Although, arguably, with the black eye that it's gotten in Mississippi, it has sort of precluded it from any other states.

It should be noted that Mississippi, that we have complete diversity, ultimately that there's no parties -- and if you look in Mr. Miller's affidavit that he submitted, that there's no parties that are associated with Securix, LLC, or himself, of course, that aren't completely diverse with the plan. So I think it's obvious that we have complete diversity.

And this was a sophisticated joint provision, joint endeavor. And if you look at the size of the operating agreement, it's substantial, it's not a small operation. Since the inception, right, Securix Mississippi obtained multiple contracts using that data sharing agreement that is at issue, from the beginning they had cash flow. Ultimately, that underscores the realistic -- that this was a realistic company. Mr. Miller ultimately claims that he was frozen out of the company. Securix, LLC, or Securix Mississippi filed a petition to dissolve. And then there was an exparte order sealing the case from chancery court, and then an exparte immediate injunction that was placed, and then the Court ordered that

there be a mediation. And I remember this specifically because I was at the podium arguing it in Harrison County here, not in this courtroom, and my phone, which was on silent, buzzed, and I saw it was Judge Harris, the judge over the chancery court. And I told the judge, I said, which judge do you want me to ignore? And it was not a very formal proceeding. Anyway, so we were excused and I talked to him, and he advised me that it had been filed, that he was enjoining filing an ex parte and enjoining it, and that he was sealing the case, and I said okay.

We participated in the mediation because there was a unilateral order to do so. The judge selected Mr. Simpson, who appeared at the mediation, and it just was unsuccessful. But there weren't any pleadings filed at that point. There weren't any -- there was no participation in state court. The defendants, both Mr. Miller and Securix, LLC, haven't been served by QJR with the petition. They haven't filed an answer or any other responsive pleadings, they haven't affirmatively requested any adjudication on the merits, and so on. We participated in a court-ordered mediation that was unilateral.

Ultimately, everybody agrees that the LLC should be dissolved. It's not an issue. The plaintiff here seeks damages and injunctive relief. They title the petition as one seeking dissolution, but also seeks damages and injunctive relief, which from our perspective is very important, right?

The injunctive relief and damages -- they ask for damages for defamation, they ask for damages due to the breach of the independent contract agreement that opposing counsel spoke of. They also ask for interest.

There's a potential political sensitivity to the case because of who is involved, that the City of Ocean Springs is involved and the State of Mississippi and its governmental entities. And this is precisely the type of case that should be removed and have the defendants, you know, entitled to a jury trial.

In saying that, essentially, to respond to QJR's arguments for remand, there are several points. The first one is what the Court wants to look at, does the amount in controversy -- and this is the heart of getting started of where we are, does -- it exceed \$75,000, right? If you look at the law and in the Southern District of Mississippi, the 2003 case that I cited, the Citigroup case, the law is whether a case is removable --

THE COURT: Let's get into the specifics. What's the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC?

MR. JORDAN: So that's the question at issue.

THE COURT: Well, it's your burden. You have to tell me, what's the value of it and what's your evidence behind it?

MR. JORDAN: Let me cut to the chase. They are not adding up parts of this, right?

1	THE COURT: What specifically is the value and how do
2	you get there?
3	MR. JORDAN: You can several ways, but to quickly
4	answer your question is the financials that we produced show
5	that there has been amounts received in excess of \$1.3 million
6	okay?
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	MR. JORDAN: Amounts received in excess of
9	\$1.3 million. There is a \$345,000 debt, right, arguably, it's
10	a debt and we're not sure because we have been frozen out of
11	the corporation, that is owed to the State of Mississippi.
12	They are holding \$345,000 in funds.
13	THE COURT: Wait, what? It's a debt. A debt is not
14	value. A debt is the opposite of value.
15	MR. JORDAN: Well, they are holding those funds.
16	That debt is owed and they refuse to pay it. They have
17	received the 1.3 million.
18	THE COURT: But you are saying the debt is owed.
19	That's a liability, it's not an asset.
20	MR. JORDAN: But that debt is
21	THE COURT: A value is a value, right? I am trying
22	to figure out the value. And a value we're looking at like
23	assets, right? Aren't we doing that?
24	MR. JORDAN: Sure.
25	THE COURT: So I agree, it seems like the plaintiff

is going to concede that over \$1.3 million in receipts Securix Mississippi, LLC has received. That is a lot of money, there's no question about that, that a company has received that much money in one year period of time. But it does seem like the law is telling me I have to figure out value. So in your notice of removal, you said the value of the disputed assets is estimated to be in excess of \$1 million. Is that solely based off of just the receipts?

MR. JORDAN: Because the only thing we know is we have received \$15,000 based on his affidavit, and that's all we have received. We haven't seen the books. We have requested an accounting. At the request of the accounting, they shut it down. There's other aspects to the value here other than the value of just the company, right? As far as --

THE COURT: Why? Okay. I think the law is telling me to value the company.

MR. JORDAN: It is. You also have to look -- what they did is they claimed that -- now, what they're saying, they are claiming less than 75,000. But that doesn't include what the injunction is worth, that the injunction, how much that is worth.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's just put your number out there for value of the company, what is it, or is it I don't know?

MR. JORDAN: It's not that I don't know. It's that

it can't be determined because they have frozen us out. We can 1 2 only have an educated guess of what that company is owed. 3 THE COURT: What's the educated guess of what the 4 value of the company is? 5 MR. JORDAN: Half of the 1.3, we believe, has been 6 received, minus the 15,000 that we have actually received, and 7 the \$340,000 debt minus that amount. And let me clarify -- and I have just been notified by Mr. Miller that specifically that 8 9 debt is owed by QJR, that it's owed to the Department of Public 10 Safety and not Securix Mississippi. I misspoke. 11 THE COURT: And this is --12 MR. JORDAN: The \$345,000 would still arguably be at play. 13 14 THE COURT: Because QJR has the contract with the State of Mississippi, not Securix Mississippi, LLC? 15 16 MR. JORDAN: Let me clarify, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I mean --18 MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, he is telling me that 19 unilaterally QJR agrees that they owe that money. I believe the contract is actually with Securix, LLC. 20 THE COURT: Okay. But none of this is in the notice 21 of removal and we don't have any in evidence in front of me on 22 this now? 23 MR. JORDAN: 24 No. 25 THE COURT: I think right now I am at a point where

-- your position essentially is I just need to try to say the 1 2 value of the company is a lot, certainly more than \$75,000 3 since the company was taking in over 1.3 million dollars? 4 That's basically your argument, it sounds like. 5 MR. JORDAN: Almost. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. JORDAN: Almost. Because there's several parts to this. 8 9 THE COURT: I know, but I am just talking about for 10 the value of the company. I am not talking about the other 11 aspects of damages. 12 MR. JORDAN: Yes, Your Honor. It sounds like, primarily, your argument 13 THE COURT: is surely the company is worth more than \$75,000 if it takes in 14 15 over \$1.3 million in a year. 16 MR. JORDAN: It almost has to be --17 THE COURT: That sounds generally kind of what your 18 arqument is. 19 MR. JORDAN: It almost has to be because we have been frozen out of the company. We're entitled to see the books. 20 We asked to see the books, nothing. We get nothing. 21 In fact, 22 we'll give you an accountant. The Court ordered the accounting and we got what purports to be the accounting about ten minutes 23 24 ago.

So my position is, yes, you have to make an educated guess

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on what the company is worth, but you don't have to solely rely on that because there's multiple other pieces and other laws that you're going to add up that, what I see, is kind of like the cash register --

THE COURT: I hear you, but educated guess is a lower standard than a preponderance of evidence. You have the burden to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence, more likely than not, what the value is right? An educated guess is not more likely than not; it's just that, it's a guess. It's educated, but it's still a guess, and that's not my standard. The law is very clear I can't use an educated guess as a standard, it is more likely than not, what is the value of the company? And it may be that your argument is just like, surely, Judge, a company that's taking in \$1.3 million has a value at least above \$75,000. That may be a winning argument, I am not saying it is, I'm not saying it isn't, that's what it sounds like it is.

MR. JORDAN: If we have -- may I have one second with
my client?

Your Honor, so out of an abundance of caution, I will withdraw my objection to having the accounting submitted into evidence.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JORDAN: And the only reason is, although I don't think it's necessary because of the arguments that I am going

to make about injunction and the value of the breach of 1 2 contract and irreparable harm, I think that clearly gets us 3 past the 75,000. But in response to your comments, having to 4 have something substantial to put my finger on, that's all they 5 have given me. I don't know, there could be a bomb in there. I doubt it. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. So you're withdrawing your objection. You do want me to consider it. This is -- y'all 8 9 want to file this restricted for attorneys' eyes only? 10 MS. WRIGLEY: If possible, Your Honor, yes, please. 11 **THE COURT:** Mr. Jordan? 12 MR. JORDAN: I would, out of an abundance of caution, just because the state court record is sealed restricted, and I 13 14 don't want to step on that. THE COURT: And there's checking accounts, there's a 15 16 lot of financial data. We obviously have not gone through this 17 and made sure there's no personally identifiable numbers and 18 so -- essentially, what the parties want me to do is file it as 19 restricted, is that fair? 20 MR. JORDAN: Yes, sir. MS. WRIGLEY: Yes, sir. 21

this being considered for purposes of today's hearing, then

this document that was presented today as an accounting of

Securix Mississippi, LLC will be Exhibit 1, plaintiff's

In light of there being no objection to

22

23

24

25

THE COURT:

Exhibit 1 to today's hearing and it will be filed restricted, that's restricted attorneys' eyes only.

(EXHIBIT P-1 MARKED)

THE COURT: So I think I have an understanding -- I have the accounting in front of me. I also have your arguments about the valuation of the company. Now, let's move on to how you want to get to \$75,000 through the other arguments you want to bring.

MR. JORDAN: Let me show you how we get there.

Ultimately, what has happened is, is that in the reply the plaintiff -- and this is my brief argument of everything that I have briefed. They are saying that the max amount we can recover is \$74,999 arguably, right? They say it's less than \$75,000. That doesn't include the injunction and what that injunction is worth. I know you don't want me to go over it. In my brief, I walk you through the specific -- the law on injunctions, how you value the law on injunctions --

THE COURT: You value the law of injunctions on the value; right?

MR. JORDAN: Yes.

THE COURT: Of the object of the litigation?

MR. JORDAN: You value the injunction -- basically, the value of the injunction is the harm that it is intended to prevent, right, that's the rule.

THE COURT: Right. And that's why I went into the

50 percent ownership, because you divide it in half, the value of the company, because that's the harm to the parties, either one of them.

MR. JORDAN: That's not what they are claiming, is that it's solely exclusive to the harm of the economic value of the company, okay. They didn't -- that doesn't include in their less than \$75,000 what that injunction is worth. If that injunction is --

THE COURT: How much is the injunction worth?

MR. JORDAN: Well, that's my point.

THE COURT: It's your burden. And what specifically are you saying the injunction damages would be? I am trying to understand what's the harm --

MR. JORDAN: They are saying that the injunction is mandatory, huge consequences are going to happen if they don't have this injunction. They speak out of both sides of their mouth, and I put it in the brief. When you're talking about -- let me find it because it's very clear here. So when you are talking about --

THE COURT: What are they seeking to enjoin?

MR. JORDAN: Can I add one more point, just back up before we get back on the value of Securix? There's also a class action suit, right, that has been filed against Securix Mississippi. The class action clearly implies that there's a plaintiff out there, there's a bunch of them --

THE COURT: I saw your footnote on that. 1 2 understand that. 3 MR. JORDAN: They also haven't filed bankruptcy. **THE COURT:** I saw your footnote. 4 5 MR. JORDAN: Okay, good. I don't want to go through 6 this and argue it. The value of injunctive relief, if you look 7 at that rule, it's just what we said, it's the harm the injunction was intended to prevent. And the plaintiff's speak 8 9 out of both sides of their mouth. When you talk about the 10 issue of amount in controversy reaching \$75,000, they say the 11 defamation is trivial. 12 THE COURT: Right. And I get that argument. I think that's a plausible argument in terms of the speaking out of 13 both sides of your mouth, but what is the value, what is the 14 15 harm, and how much is it, and how do we get there? 16 MR. JORDAN: The harm is they are sophisticated --17 the harm is the extent that they still want to enforce the 18 injunction. If you look on page --19 **THE COURT:** What is the injunction, what would it do? 20 MR. JORDAN: They want to stop the defamation from ruining political careers, that's their argument. So those 21 political careers have certain amount of value, certainly more 22 than 75,000. How do you put a dollar amount on that? 23 THE COURT: We're going to get to the past 24 25 defamation, but you are talking about future defamation?

1	MR. JORDAN: I am talking about current defamation
2	that they already claim has happened and they filed a motion
3	THE COURT: Right, but that's compensatory damages
4	and punitive damages for past defamation. An injunction
5	enjoins someone from future behavior, right?
6	MR. JORDAN: It's all the same. And they claim that
7	it's imminent, it's necessary, there's nothing more important
8	than this happening because of the huge consequences, arguably
9	monetary consequences, that could happen.
10	THE COURT: And what would those monetary
11	consequences be?
12	MR. JORDAN: How would you put a number on a loss of
13	a political career with substantial, what they call
14	substantial
15	THE COURT: I don't know, you tell me. You can put a
16	number on it. Defamation cases have numbers on them. They
17	have them every time. So what is the number?
18	MR. JORDAN: The number would be in excess of a
19	million dollars.
20	THE COURT: Okay. How do you get there? Because the
21	plaintiff is QJR.
22	MR. JORDAN: Right.
23	THE COURT: Right, does QJR have a political
24	MR. JORDAN: Yes, that is what they are claiming.
25	The members of QJR, which is the initials of their first

1 names.

THE COURT: But if QJR goes to trial against the defendants, QJR is the plaintiff. In other words, I don't know all the members of QJR, LLC, but let's say John Doe is a member of the LLC, John Doe doesn't get to get on the stand at trial and say, I have personally been harmed and defamed personally and I am entitled to damages, right?

MR. JORDAN: The injunctive relief is to stop them from talking about them individually, not talking about QJR.

THE COURT: Where does it say that in their prayer for relief? Even still, that's still future action that -- that is speculative, it hasn't happened, right? That's something that hasn't happened in the future. What I am saying, a defamation climb -- I am trying to understand what the value of this defamation claim may be.

So again, John Doe takes the stand at a trial, and John Doe, member of QJR, LLC, says I have been defamed, my personal career has been harmed, and so I want damages from you, Judge, or jury, as to that. That's not happening. It's not happening. The plaintiff is QJR, right? That's who the damages have to come from. And so what is the damage to QJR? I am trying to understand -- we have no statements in the complaint about a specific statement that's clearly defamatory or that says something that I can view as very defamatory of QJR. So what is this statement that is so bad that harms their

reputation, I am just trying to get to that?

MR. JORDAN: And they don't say it, and they don't put a dollar on it, and they don't say what the dollar is and whether that's intentional or not or they just didn't do it, I don't know. Everything they say -- they specifically say that the memberships and QJR have specific important political interests and business interests to protect, and that's what the --

THE COURT: That's the conclusory statement.

MR. JORDAN: It's what they say.

THE COURT: I know, but it's your burden to tell me what the value is.

MR. JORDAN: So there's no way you can put a dollar amount on that from something that is objective.

THE COURT: Right. And I think the thing is about an amount in controversy, in the vast majority of amount in controversy arguments that I deal with, say it's a car wreck case, we can take the medical expenses that are known and then I can use those for amount in controversy. Those are hard numbers. And then I can probably understand how bad the accident was and get a feel for pain and suffering, get a feel of whether punitive damages is at stake, etcetera.

So I think defamation, that's why it's very important to understand what the statement was, who is being harmed, what their reputation is, those types of things to understand fully

what the harm is to that individual. There's defamation cases where somebody may get awarded nominal damages. There's defamation cases, for example, one from about 20 years ago in the Mississippi state court system where a military member was defamed arguably, allegedly, was actually a malicious prosecution case, but kind of tied up in defamation, and he lost his rank, at least arguably. So there was clear -- there was a clear through-line to that damage, you see what I am saying, because he lost -- he lost the opportunity to advance his career because of something that was said or something that happened to him. So that's why I am trying to understand because unlike a car wreck case it's a little bit more subjective, so to speak, what the damages are that relate to defamation.

MR. JORDAN: They say their business interests are substantial. I was surprised when they said that. They came out and said, we are of great political importance. Our business interests are substantial. We are very important. In fact, when I am reading that, looking at it at chancery court, to me, maybe on my side of the V, it looks like, judge, you rule in our favor because we have a lot of political importance and we can -- you're elected. I don't know if that's true, I don't think that's true, but that's the way it reads if you're arguing. They say that they have substantial and immediate huge business interests and reputation to defend and that's the

reason for it.

Now, they don't say that that business interest is over a million dollars. I would argue that it was because Securix Mississippi has taken in more than a million dollars, and they haven't even expanded throughout the State of Mississippi yet. They are only in a few very select counties.

THE COURT: Do you know the value of QJR, LLC?

MR. JORDAN: We don't know -- they have given us nothing.

THE COURT: I know that.

MR. JORDAN: Literally, I don't know the value of it.

THE COURT: Do you know like any contracts that QJR, LLC has or anything like that? See what I am saying? I am trying to understand what the damage to the reputation of QJR, LLC would be.

MR. JORDAN: And I am glad you said that. Because the contracts that Securix Mississippi, LLC has with the states were all procured by QJR, the members of QJR. They weren't procured by the members of Securix, LLC or Mr. Miller. He's not from Mississippi, didn't live here. Every contract we have, every state contract that was procured and served for Securix Mississippi, LLC was procured by QJR, period.

THE COURT: Let's go to some of the other more specific damage types and make sure I am on the page with you. First, attorneys fees, costs. Any avenue to attorneys' fees or

costs contractually that you know of, or would it all have to 1 flow through punitive damages or defamation? 2 3 MR. JORDAN: From what they have seen, I don't see 4 anything contractually for attorney fees. 5 **THE COURT:** So if someone breaches an operating agreement, the prevailing party is not automatically entitled 6 7 to attorneys' fees? I don't see it, no. 8 MR. JORDAN: 9 THE COURT: And then this debt, potentially, that 10 predated Securix Mississippi, LLC that was kind of thrown in as 11 a prayer for relief, kind of, there's really no cause of action 12 for it that I see. Did you see a cause of action for it? MR. JORDAN: Well, they specifically claim that the 13 breach of the prior cause is worth about \$42,000, I believe I 14 15 heard opposing counsel say. 16 THE COURT: I think she said it's below 40. 17 MR. JORDAN: Well, below \$40,000. And that was a 18 contract that predates the operating agreement, the way I 19 understand it. So I believe that we start at \$40,000. It's 20 paragraph 3 of the petition for relief, where they claim that the damages from breach of contract are asserted. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, you can take a minute and 22 consult with your client, and then you can close if you would 23 like. 24

25

MR. JORDAN:

Okay. If I can have two seconds?

THE COURT: Yeah, you can take your time for a little bit and consult with your client.

MR. JORDAN: I would like to request an opportunity for a post reply brief solely on the accounting because I think from what Mr. Miller is telling me, there is the misappropriation of several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

And if we see that accounting, and maybe Your Honor --

THE COURT: Are you going to ask me in a post reply brief to make a ruling on misappropriation when my job right now, jurisdictionally, is just to determine the value, right? And I understand maybe you say, well, you're going to have to determine misappropriation to determine value. You see what I am saying, that's like a whole trial.

MR. JORDAN: It is. I want to show you a dollar amount, and I want to be able to use a post reply brief to look at this accounting to do that because you are looking for an objective dollar amount on the business.

THE COURT: Ms. Wrigley, just his request for a post reply brief.

MS. WRIGLEY: I mean, Your Honor, we would object to -- obviously, we defer to the decision of the Court, but I mean, I do think it opens a can of worms that are really not properly within the scope of removal/remand analysis. Once you start getting into those weeds -- and it really doesn't impact the value of the organization overall. That's a dispute that

has to be maybe resolved, but ultimately wouldn't that be a debt that doesn't go to valuation necessarily.

I would object to a post reply brief in that he has consented to the admission of the exhibit here, not withstanding the fact he was only briefly able to review it.

And to the extent there are issues from the perspective of the defendant as to what this certified accounting report shows, then that's something that should be resolved after a jurisdictional decision is made either in your court or back in the chancery court with Judge Harris.

THE COURT: Okay. I will take that request under advisement, the request for a post reply brief.

Mr. Jordan, anything else?

MR. JORDAN: Just in conclusion, Your Honor, for two points, a conclusion of the valuation argument and then the conclusion of the waiver argument.

Obviously, when you are looking at the amount in controversy you are looking at all the plaintiff's claims, and that's the damages for defamation, which, again, they include -- I'd like to point out on page 5 of their reply brief, they state that they are still asking for injunctive relief, they still want the violations of the relief. So clearly there's value to the injunctive relief. The damages for defamation, damages for breach of contract asserted in paragraph 3 of their petition, the value of the plaintiff's

claim for injunctive relief, and the value of Securix
Mississippi, the company that they are fighting over, the
50 percent, that's the amount of dispute computed, far exceeds
\$75,000.

Now, with respect to waiver, again, I have the case cited as the *Celi*, C-E-L-I, case. There's just no substantial action that was taken prior to removal.

what we're about to do. We're about to take a brief recess. Since this document has now been admitted and we are -- I am to consider this document, I do want to give you and your client an opportunity to go over it. I am taking under advisement your post reply brief request. I want to give you an opportunity to argue about the document today in a more efficient manner than just a post reply brief. I may give you a post reply brief, but I do want to give you the opportunity to argue about it today. So we're going to take a recess until 4:20.

And one thing I am -- it looks like to me, and I am going to want to hear from Ms. Wrigley about this, it looks like to me that this is a summary of cash, not a balance sheet. It's a summary of cash. Cash, obviously, is an asset, I think that would go to valuation. The ending balance is \$57,065.46. I mean, of course you would divide that number in half for the valuation of the defendant's portion that's, \$28,522.73. But

it doesn't look like the business is defunct. I don't see that 1 2 from the cash standpoint. Maybe there's some, I quess, 3 liabilities out there that are undisputed, and so there's -- I 4 don't know. I don't know -- from this, it doesn't just clearly 5 show the business to be defunct. I also don't know from this what the assets of the business are in terms of does this 6 7 business own a building, you know, does it have a mortgage on a building, is it upside down, all those types of things. 8 9 that's just outside the scope of what I need to get into, but I 10 don't know if this is really fully helping me with valuation of 11 a company. And so I will give Mr. Jordan the opportunity to 12 look at this a little closer and to formulate any arguments that he may have on valuation of the business. 13 14 Thank you, Your Honor. When we come MR. JORDAN: 15 back, do you want me to summarize my waiver argument or did we 16 cover it in the brief enough? 17 **THE COURT:** I think you have covered the waiver 18 arqument. 19 MR. JORDAN: Okay, good. And when do you want us 20 back? Let's come back at 4:20. We'll do 4:25. 21 THE COURT: 22 That will give you 20-something minutes to go over this with 23 your client. Court will stand in recess. 24

(RECESS TAKEN AT 4:03 P.M. UNTIL 4:25 P.M.).

THE COURT: As a reminder, does anybody have any 1 2 recording devices in here? Y'all may have your phones or 3 anything? 4 MS. WRIGLEY: I have a phone, but it's not on. 5 THE COURT: Anybody else have a phone or anything, or 6 an iPad? 7 MS. WRIGLEY: I have a phone, but it's not doing anything. 8 9 THE COURT: Just as a reminder, in federal court nothing can be recorded. That's just a reminder. The only way 10 11 traditionally, there's some exceptions, but traditionally the 12 way we preserve things in federal court is through the court reporter transcript. It's just a reminder. 13 14 Mr. Jordan, have you had an opportunity to go over this accounting of cash, summary of cash? 15 16 MR. JORDAN: I have, Your Honor. I went over it with 17 Mr. Miller. And initially, I had told the Court that I didn't have any witnesses, but after receiving this I would call 18 19 Mr. Miller for a couple of questions. THE COURT: All right. Ms. Wrigley? 20 MS. WRIGLEY: I mean, Your Honor, I would object to 21 Mr. Miller being able -- I don't know what relevance his 22 personal knowledge will have about any of these. If by Mr. 23 Jordan's earlier argument that he was totally shut out and had 24 no knowledge of financial operations I am not sure what he is 25

going to be able to offer that is admissible as it relates to 1 2 the cash transaction summary. 3 **THE COURT:** Okay. Objection is overruled. You can 4 raise that objection during the testimony if there's anything 5 that comes up as to relevance, obviously, you can preserve those objections. Mr. Miller is going to be allowed to 6 testify. 7 Mr. Jordan, you may call Mr. Miller. 8 9 MR. JORDAN: I would Your Honor. I call Mr. Miller to the stand, Mr. Jonathan Miller. 10 11 (Oath Administered) 12 MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, I intend on using this, the marked exhibit for him, and I just have this one copy. Do you 13 want to us use the marked copy for him to refer to? 14 THE COURT: The one that's been entered into 15 16 evidence? 17 MR. JORDAN: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: You can just use the one that you have. 19 MR. JORDAN: Okay. May I approach? 20 THE COURT: Yes. We actually have -- you can use the Elmo, that can make things easier. 21 MR. JORDAN: Some of these have my notes on them. 22 THE COURT: That's up to you. This is just a judge 23 24 hearing, so it's not in front of a jury. I don't care if I see 25 your notes.

1 MR. JORDAN: I will mark it out. Not mark it out, 2 put a piece of tape over it. 3 THE COURT: You can use the evidence copy if you 4 want. I have got it right here. 5 MR. JORDAN: It should be simple because I am not 6 using a lot of pages. That's okay. We'll do it the old way. 7 Your Honor, may I approach? 8 THE COURT: You may. 9 JONATHAN MILLER, 10 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. JORDAN: Mr. Miller, will you state your full name and your address 13 for the record, please? 14 15 A. Certainly. My name is Jonathan Miller, and my address, my 16 personal address --17 THE COURT: Just say where you live. There's some 18 personally identifiable information we're trying to keep out of 19 the record. BY MR. JORDAN: 20 What city do you live in, Mr. Miller? 21 22 Conyers, Georgia, near Atlanta. Α. Are you a member of Securix, LLC? 23 Q. 24 Α. I am one of three owners, yes. 25 What's your position in the company?

- 1 A. I am the chairman.
- 2 Q. Have you been involved with the formation of Securix
- 3 Mississippi?
- 4 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. At what point did you become, first become involved with
- 6 | it?
- 7 A. I was the original sole member of Securix Mississippi when
- 8 | it was first created. That was back, I think, the middle or
- 9 August, roughly August of 2024.
- 10 Q. Are you familiar with --
- 11 A. '23. I am sorry, '23.
- 12 Q. Is there anyone else in Securix, LLC that would be more
- 13 | familiar with the books, the numbers, and the issues that have
- 14 been pled than you?
- 15 A. As far as the books are concerned, certainly. We have
- 16 accounting folks. But as far as the general structure of
- 17 things, no, I would be the most knowledgeable.
- 18 0. Are you -- can you testify to how much money that Securix,
- 19 | LLC has received from Securix Mississippi?
- 20 A. One percent of the total collected amount. We've received
- 21 \$15,000 over the last year or so, and the company is still
- there.
- 23 Q. Before that. You're familiar enough to testify about
- 24 | that, is what I am asking you?
- 25 A. Yes, sir, I am.

- Q. If you look -- we have received, obviously, as you know
- 2 and the Court has given us time to review, and you and I have
- 3 reviewed what we're calling an accounting. And you have the
- 4 last page of that accounting in your hand. In fact --
 - MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, may I approach because page
- 6 35 and 36 go together.
- 7 **THE COURT:** Yes.
 - BY MR. JORDAN:

- 9 Q. And Mr. Miller, what two pages do you have?
- 10 A. Pages 35 and 36.
- 11 Q. Okay. Now, and you have reviewed this accounting with me
- 12 | in the interim, the break that we took?
- 13 A. Yes, sir, I did.
- 14 Q. How much money has Securix Mississippi received total?
- 15 **A.** Well --
- Q. I'm sorry, Securix, LLC, how much have they received from
- 17 | Securix Mississippi, or QJR?
- 18 A. A total of \$15,000 in net income. We have received -- I
- am pretty sure this is very close, about \$50,000 in payments
- 20 for equipment, insurance, web posting.
- Q. You say you are pretty sure. What is the maximum amount
- 22 that could possibly be?
- A. \$60,000 would be the absolutely most it could be.
- Q. Is that in addition to the 15,000?
- 25 A. Yes, sir, that would be in addition to the 15,000.

- Q. Is that what's reflected on the accounting you're holding
- 2 | in your hand?
- 3 A. No, sir, it is not.
- 4 Q. What does the accounting say?
- 5 A. The accounting says \$246,286.63.
- 6 Q. Do you know why -- so is that correct?
- 7 A. No, sir, that can't be. That's not correct.
- 8 Q. Why?
- 9 A. The reason, sir, is that -- I don't know what makes that
- 10 | up. I see no detail work here at all. I have no idea how they
- 11 | could come up with a number like that, but it's clearly
- 12 | inaccurate, very inaccurate.
- Q. But it's your testimony that, in gross, you have received
- 14 | a maximum of \$60,000, plus \$15,000, net?
- 15 A. Yes, sir, that's correct.
- 16 Q. Are there any other numbers on those sheets that you can
- 17 | -- that you can identify after having looked at them as clearly
- 18 incorrect?
- 19 A. There are a number of things that come to mind right away.
- Q. What do you see?
- 21 A. First off, Milton Hickson is a full-time employee, and yet
- 22 | he has only been paid -- and I have seen all the numbers. He
- was paid total for this entire period of time, over a year,
- 24 \$\|\$900, \$923. So that's completely wrong. QJR, it shows that
- 25 QJR was paid \$42,349. I am not sure what that means or what

- 1 for. Josh Gregory was paid \$5,178, that's personal. He is not
- 2 | allowed to be paid separately out of that. And then Mark
- 3 Dunston, I know for a fact, because I have seen the bank
- 4 records on this, Mark Dunston has been paid 48,000. Mark
- 5 Dunston is their business partner. There is no authority to
- 6 pay Mark Dunston anything.
- 7 | 0. And how much does it show on there that he was paid?
- 8 A. It's wrong. This has 38,000. I know it's 48,000, based
- 9 on the last records. The other part of the problem, sir, is
- 10 | that the system was shut down because of misuse by OJR in
- 11 August. And the banking is still happening. This goes through
- 12 November 30. But as of yesterday, the bank account is still
- open, transactions are still happening, the money is being
- 14 stripped, as all of these people are working for other business
- 15 interests for QJR.
- 16 Q. And how do you know the banking continues?
- 17 A. We have access to just see the overview of the bank. We
- 18 | have no access to the detail work or anything else. The other
- 19 thing, of course, is that their net site talks to the effect
- 20 that Securix Mississippi is operational in multiple states.
- 21 There's a lot more going on here than is being discussed.
- 22 Q. Now, one more question. You said you had access to the
- 23 banking records, or a portion of the banking records; is that
- 24 | correct?
- 25 A. Mike McRae, who is our company secretary, has, and it's

- 1 regularly sent across to me. It's only the overviews. They
- 2 are just typically bulk amounts. But yes, we see that
- 3 break-out.
- Q. Now, you have included that break-out with totals in your
- 5 declaration as an exhibit, haven't you?
- 6 A. Yes, sir, I have.
- Q. Is there anything else you can see from your view that you
- 8 want to tell the Court that's improper?
- 9 A. Well, there's Frontier Strategies, which is Josh and
- 10 | Quinton, this is, you know, \$3,408. I don't want to be a pure
- 11 difficult. All I know is that we have a great many people who
- 12 are still working. The system was shut down in August. They
- 13 are all being paid. Clearly on that basis alone, there's
- 14 diversion of funds. But we estimate that there's been
- diversion of funds of at least \$200,000, plus the \$345,000 that
- 16 QJR owes to pay DPS, which is a very substantial amount of
- money.
- 18 | Q. And this accounting ended in November; is that correct?
- 19 A. Yes, sir, that's right.
- 20 Q. And you have personally seen bank account statements that
- 21 | continue up to when?
- 22 A. Yesterday.
- 23 MR. JORDAN: Nothing further, Your Honor. Thank you.
- 24 THE COURT: Ms. Wrigley?
- 25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. JORDAN:

- Q. Mr. Miller, I am Jaklyn Wrigley. We have met before. You
- have access to the accounts, you have seen the accounts
- 4 | recently; is that correct?
- 5 A. I see the overview, yes, that's right.
- 6 Q. At any time, has your access to the account been deprived?
- 7 A. No, not at all.
- 8 Q. How much money is in the account?
- 9 A. Again --
- 10 Q. As of today or whenever you most recently checked it?
- 11 A. Really, I don't know. It's changing. The money keeps
- 12 getting stripped out for other purposes. I think it was about
- 13 \$50,000 the last time.
- 14 Q. You think it was \$50,000 within the last 48 hours?
- 15 A. Oh, no, no, I don't know.
- 16 Q. I am asking you, Mr. Miller, how much money was in the
- 17 account the last time you checked it, which you just
- 18 represented to the Court, was recently?
- 19 A. I do not remember. I don't think I even bothered with
- 20 that because the money changes, the balance changes all the
- 21 | time.
- 22 Q. Give me a ballpark.
- 23 A. And it's just a guess, but I would suggest about 16,000.
- 24 | The last time I saw it, it was about 16,000. It was very
- 25 little.

- Q. Very little. So what we can agree, then, is that the
- 2 | amount of money in the account is very little; correct?
- 3 A. That's correct.
- Q. Certainly less than the \$60,000 that is on page 3 of this
- 5 report? \$57,000?
- 6 A. Yes. You're talking about from November?
- 7 0. Yes.
- 8 A. Yes, from November it's changed. It changes constantly.
- 9 Q. But notwithstanding your perception of the fluctuation of
- 10 the account, we can agree a very small number exists in that
- 11 | account now; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes, because it's been stripped, yes.
- 13 Q. Your opinion notwithstanding. What I would like to know
- 14 | is for you to confirm the date that Securix Mississippi was no
- 15 | longer able to conduct business in Mississippi.
- 16 A. I don't know the exact date. It was late August when the
- 17 Department of Public Safety issued a declaration that
- 18 everything be shut down.
- 19 Q. Again, let's find the common ground we have here. We have
- 20 an entity that has very little in the bank account, yes?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And that can no longer do business in the State of
- 23 Mississippi, yes?
- 24 A. No. You have continued to do business in the State of
- 25 Mississippi.

- 1 | O. Let me rearticulate just in case you didn't hear me. You
- 2 have confirmed, you and I agree, that this entity has not been
- 3 able to do business in the State of Mississippi since August;
- 4 right, yes or no?
- 5 A. I disagree with you. It could not legally do so because
- 6 of the conduct of QJR.
- 7 Q. We'll have to agree to disagree on that. But we can at
- 8 | least agree that the entity has not been fulfilling the scope
- 9 of these municipal contracts since August; is that right?
- 10 A. No, it is not. OJR continued to operate with these
- 11 agencies. We were not allowed to speak to the agencies or
- 12 | inform them there's no insurance, no coverage, no nothing for
- 13 them. They did this in violation of what Department of Public
- 14 Safety said.
- 15 Q. So your position is the entity -- let me ask it another
- 16 way. Can this entity, then, generate revenue based on the
- 17 program as a result of being shut down as you represented in
- 18 | August?
- 19 A. Not after DPS -- not legally after DPS -- their comment
- 20 was, we have been told, all the money has to be returned to the
- 21 | violaters.
- 22 Q. So is it your position that this entity continues to
- 23 generate revenue?
- 24 A. Yes, you are continuing to collect revenue now.
- Q. But there's very little in the account?

- A. Very little.
- Q. So what your position is, legally it's not supposed to
- 3 have conducted business since August; correct, yes or no?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. Very little exists in the account as of the last 48 hours;
- 6 | correct?

- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. Then how do you apply a value to a company that cannot
- 9 | legally do business and has no money in the account where that
- 10 | value is in excess of some number north of \$75,000?
- 11 A. Part of it is because Josh, in January, we can provide you
- 12 the document, estimated that the company would break even by
- 13 February. The company should've made a great deal of money.
- 14 If it had not been paying other people's bills, it would've
- 15 made a great deal of money. I think the projection is very
- 16 obvious.
- 17 Q. Wouldn't it also be true that the company could've
- 18 continued to generate revenue but for your sabotage of the
- 19 organization?
- 20 A. There's been no sabotage. There's been no defamation. My
- 21 responsibility to the Department of Public Safety, because that
- 22 | contract was with us, we asked many times for proof that it was
- 23 being paid. They were not being paid. DPS is not happy with
- 24 QJR.
- 25 Q. I am glad that that is your opinion. But isn't it true

- 1 | that it's Securix, LLC that owes money to DPS?
- 2 A. No, it is not because what happened was QJR then
- 3 | obligated -- Quinton made the obligation that QJR would pay
- 4 | because QJR controls all the money, we do not?
- 5 Q. And that's in the contract somewhere?
- 6 A. We have it as an email from Quinton, yes.
- 7 Q. Well, for purposes of today, what it sounds like we can
- 8 agree is that this entity is no longer legally allowed to do
- 9 | business, is how you phrased it; it has no money in the
- 10 account; and you have had unrestricted access to the bank
- 11 account for the entirety of the sort of relevant scope of time,
- 12 all three of those things are correct; right?
- 13 A. No, they are not.
- 14 Q. Why?
- 15 A. Because for the first several months we had no access to
- 16 the bank account at all. And even now, these numbers are often
- 17 | bulk numbers. As you can see, and it's very obvious, there's
- 18 many inaccuracies with this statement --
- 19 Q. I don't think that's very obvious at all.
- 20 A. I do.
- 21 Q. In any event, I don't know that we have to get into
- 22 | hashing out your opinions here when we can at least agree that
- 23 there's very little money in the account, you have not been
- 24 denied access, at least over the last prolonged period of time,
- 25 and this entity is not able to conduct business legally, as you

- phrase it, in the State of Mississippi, all of those things are true; correct?
- A. Except that Mississippi, Securix Mississippi is continuing to conduct business. Your net site talks about operations in other states even. So clearly -- and you have all these people working. So they're doing something; I suspect that it's for
- Q. But we have confirmed, that's just your suspicion. You have no proof of that; correct?
 - A. No. I am sorry. Your own net site says you are doing this.
 - Q. Okay. I am not doing anything, I am just the lawyer, I am just here asking the questions. In any event, I do think we have reached an agreement on the key facts here, which is we are dealing with an entity that has no assets and that cannot legally conduct business in the State of Mississippi. And while you have purported to be frozen out of, you know, certain aspects, you have at least had access to the bank accounts for the last six months; correct?
 - A. Yes, correct.

other business purposes.

21 Q. Thanks.

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- 22 MS. WRIGLEY: That's all I have, Judge.
- 23 **THE COURT:** Mr. Jordan?
 - REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 25 BY MR. JORDAN:

- Q. Mr. Miller, has any of your testimony changed your opinion
- 2 about how much Securix Mississippi has received and how much
- 3 that sheet says that they have received?
- 4 A. Absolutely not.

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- Q. And has it changed your opinion about the other
- 6 inconsistencies that you have already testified to?
- 7 A. No, sir. And I am seeing more of them now, which I would
- 8 like to address, but no, no changes.
 - Q. Tell me the other ones.
- 10 MS. WRIGLEY: Objection, Your Honor. This is outside 11 the scope of cross.
- 12 **THE COURT:** Be more specific, Ms. Wrigley.

cross-examination, that's now new testimony.

- MS. WRIGLEY: He is now being asked to identify
 additional discrepancies, and that's not a follow-up to the
 - THE COURT: Mr. Jordan?
 - MR. JORDAN: His testimony was now he sees additional inconsistencies. And the fact that we got this, essentially ambushed with this document, that now he sees another one after reviewing it for 20 minutes, I think it would arguably at least be fair.
 - MS. WRIGLEY: I'd like to just add that this characterization that this was some like diabolical ambush is consistent with -- is not consistent with the reality, in that I also received the accounting today, so I shared it, like I

mentioned I would in the reply, as quickly as I had it. 1 2 MR. JORDAN: I am not blaming opposing counsel. 3 **THE COURT:** Okay. If we're just pointing out another 4 alleged discrepancy, the objection is overruled. I can take that into consideration as I see fit, so the objection is 5 overruled. 6 7 **THE WITNESS:** Just to answer your question very quickly, you have got staff members that are working that are 8 9 being paid, several of them, Nicky, Tina, Pat, Tracy, they're 10 not even on here, they are being paid by Securix Mississippi. 11 This fundamentally is exceptionally inaccurate. 12 BY MR. JORDAN: Q. And you're referring to the Exhibit 1 that you are 13 holding? 14 15 Yes, sir, I am. Α. 16 MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Your Honor. That's all I 17 have. 18 THE COURT: You may step down. 19 Mr. Jordan, any other evidence? 20 MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, I don't have anything 21 further. We rest. 22 THE COURT: You rest? MR. JORDAN: We don't have anything further. 23 24 **THE COURT:** Any other argument? 25 MR. JORDAN: No, sir, unless -- you said you didn't

want me to finish with the waiver argument, so I just abandoned it.

THE COURT: Yes, I know what you mean.

Ms. Wrigley?

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MS. WRIGLEY: Thank you, Judge.

The record reflected previously as a result of the briefing and oral argument before this Court already, but Mr. Miller's testimony further illustrates that we have a defunct entity that can't legally do business in the State of Mississippi, that while there may have been receipts at some level, there are also disbursements. He may have a personal opinion about the discrepancies and inaccuracies, but ultimately this is a report, signed by an accountant, none of -- perhaps Your Honor's background is in accounting, but nobody in here is a professional accountant. The best we can rely on is what was prepared by the actual accountant, and it shows a cash balance, as of about 60 days ago, below \$60,000. As Mr. Miller testified, that amount in the bank account as of recently is very little. So to the extent we were valuing the business based on its net profits, the business is functionally insolvent. It can't continue to legally, in defendant Miller's words, generate revenue.

So it is difficult for me to understand, and I would submit that defendants are therefore unable, with summary judgment style evidence, summary judgment level evidence,

demonstrate that this entity has a value that allows defendants to meet their burden to establish that the object of the litigation exceeds \$75,000.

THE COURT: But it is this, plus the other alleged damages.

MS. WRIGLEY: Correct. But even if you aggregated those things, if we're doing this on a cash basis and it's the amount of cash that's sitting in the bank account, then that's \$16,000. And I admit that I don't publicly do math often, but I think when you add that to the debt allegedly owed to QJR, then we're still far below the threshold.

To address Mr. Jordan's point about the value of an injunction, I think Mr. Jordan is conflating the ability to obtain an injunction and stop defendant Miller from engaging in the misconduct that we contend that he has engaged in, and the defamation claim, which to the extent that is a claim that can even be brought in chancery court, should we find ourselves back there, those are sort of separate and distinct. The injunction is saying, Mr. Miller, please stop violating the order that is in place, please stop engaging in this kind of conduct. It doesn't necessarily carry damages with it, unless, of course, he violates an order on the injunction, in which case those are not damages, those are sanctions and that should not be calculated as part of the amount in controversy.

What we have here, ultimately, is a deteriorating entity

for which there is no evidence of any assets. To the extent there's IP assets, that was pursuant to a licensing agreement as the defendants have testified and briefed, so it's not like Securix Mississippi owns some fancy proprietary technology. It is a deteriorating entity where the economic reality is it cannot generate revenue. If there is some argument of mismanagement of funds or diversion, those are arguments that are really not germane to the jurisdictional analysis. We're looking at the value of the entity, in addition to the other things as Your Honor pointed out. And this entity, frankly, has no value, and the parties don't seem to have a dispute on that.

To close one loop from earlier, I reviewed, as best I could in trying to pay attention to everything else, I don't see an attorney's fee provision in the operating agreement. So that would either be -- it would at least be non-contractual to the extent attorneys' fees would even be available.

Let me look at my notes to make sure I haven't left anything out.

I think otherwise, Your Honor has made the other points that it's QJR, not the individual members. If they have a defamation claim against Mr. Miller, then they're not asserting it here, that is something they're evaluating as whether it should be something that should be asserted in a separate cause of action, they are parties to this cause of action.

And unless your Honor has questions that I can answer, 1 2 which I would be happy to do, then we rest on our motions to 3 remand. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, do you have something else to 5 add? MR. JORDAN: I do, Your Honor. Based on Mr. Miller's 6 7 testimony, if you just look at a few items on page 35 and 36, which is the summary of cost analysis, and you only look at 8 9 what Securix, LLC has been paid on page 36, Mr. Miller's 10 testimony of his position in the company and knowledge of 11 receipt of money was that they received a maximum of \$60,000, 12 plus 15,000, so a maximum of \$75,000, and no more. there's an accounting --13 That Securix, LLC received that? 14 THE COURT: 15 MR. JORDAN: That's right. And I am talking about 16 the line item that is solely for Securix, LLC on page 36. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. JORDAN: So that's approximately 171,000. 19 don't have my phone here with me, so -- sorry. Go ahead, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: I know where you are going with that, but 21 I still have to value a business. So is there any evidence 22 that that \$171,000 is an asset of Securix Mississippi, LLC's as 23 of now or as of December when you removed the case? 24 25 MR. JORDAN: Well, what they are claiming as of

November, that this payment was made. Mr. Miller testified the payment was, in fact, not made -
THE COURT: Well, they are claiming that those payments were made sometime between November 27th of 2023 through November 30th of 2024.

MR. JORDAN: Correct. And Mr. Miller specifically is saying that payment was not made, only 75 maximum has been received, leaving 171 approximately thousand dollars at issue.

THE COURT: So where is that money?

MR. JORDAN: I wish I knew where that money was.

THE COURT: If Securix Mississippi, LLC doesn't have the money, then that's not -- that's not part of the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC. That's a lawsuit, potentially, against someone, maybe. You see what I am saying? If you get there and Securix, LLC says, we are entitled to money, and we're entitled to 100 and whatever thousand dollars.

Potentially, I don't know. Do you see what I am saying?

MR. JORDAN: I do. I guess I would argue that they are claiming with this cost report, or in Exhibit 1, that they had that money, and they are claiming they paid it to Securix Mississippi. And we're saying we didn't receive it, at least \$171,000 of it. Therefore, \$171,000 is at issue.

The same argument would be applied to the Mark Dunston cost where there's a \$10,000 discrepancy that he testified to. So that's 181,000 and only two entries that are at issue.

THE COURT: The discrepancy with Mark Dunston is, I 1 think, the allegation that Mark Dunston should've never 2 3 received any money. 4 MR. JORDAN: I remember him saying that he received 48,000, and he is certain of that, and not 38,000. 5 So Securix, LLC paid Mark Dunston more 6 THE COURT: than is on the sheet? 7 They paid -- per Mr. Miller's testimony, 8 MR. JORDAN: 9 they paid him \$10,000 more. 10 THE COURT: More than what this says? 11 MR. JORDAN: Yes, sir. 12 **THE COURT:** So that wouldn't be \$10,000 that Securix Mississippi LLC has? See what I am saying? I am trying to 13 count up the assets of Securix Mississippi, LLC to see if it's 14 15 a company worth \$75,000. 16 MR. JORDAN: If the company is worth \$75,000 or isn't worth \$75,000, but you can clearly show that they had the 17 \$75,000, or 180- or 90- out of their own sort of -- their own 18 19 fault, how does that not go to the cost of the business, or the 20 accounting of the --**THE COURT:** It does go to an accounting, potentially. 21 It goes to maybe liability that could be owed to members, 22 potentially, in a counterclaim or otherwise, but it doesn't 23 necessarily go to the value of the business presently or at the 24 time of removal. 25

This is their accounting, and this is 1 MR. JORDAN: 2 the value that they said they gave to Securix. 3 THE COURT: Right, well it's the cash that was on 4 hand. 5 MR. JORDAN: Right. And it's the cash that was disbursed and 6 THE COURT: received over the course of a year. 7 MR. JORDAN: Your Honor, that's what we have. 8 9 don't have anything further. 10 **THE COURT:** Okay. 11 MS. WRIGLEY: Your Honor --12 THE COURT: Ms. Wrigley? MS. WRIGLEY: May I just make --13 THE COURT: It is your motion, so you can close. 14 15 MS. WRIGLEY: Thank you so much, Your Honor. 16 Mr. Miller has offered his opinion, his personal belief. 17 has not offered any evidence that would discredit the document 18 that an actual accountant has prepared. But ultimately, I 19 think it's a red herring, Judge, and here is why. Mr. Miller 20 acknowledges that the cash that this business holds is very little, he surmised \$16,000. I believe it's probably less than 21 that, but I don't think it matters because it's not -- it's not 22 debated how much money the entity has. 23 Now, he has opinions on where it went, whether it was some 24 sort of fraudulent disbursement or mismanagement of funds, but 25

as you have indicated, that goes to liability. That doesn't go to the current valuation of an entity that can no longer conduct business legally in the State of Mississippi. And if we're relying on his memory in an effort to discount what accountants prepared in looking at cash in, cash out, Judge, I can't remember what I had for breakfast yesterday, let alone the amount of money that some person may have been paid over some 12-month period.

Ultimately, I don't think it matters. We are all in agreement that the cash on hand is very little or close to nothing. And as a result, it's hard to understand how a business that can't do business in the State of Mississippi, has no money, has a valuation that even gets us to the threshold even when we aggregate the other potential damages. That is all. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. I want y'all to stick around for a little bit. I am going to look at some issues. I may rule from the bench today. So we will let you know shortly if that's going to happen. And by shortly, I mean within the next 15 to 20 minutes we'll let you know so you are not hanging around. I know y'all want a ruling quickly, so I may rule from the bench today. So we'll let you know in the next 15 or 20 minutes if I am going to rule from the bench. And court will stand in recess until then.

(RECESS TAKEN AT 5:00 P.M. UNTIL 5:31 P.M.).

THE COURT: Before the Court is plaintiff's motion to remand. I am going to rule from the bench this evening. The parties have requested that this proceeding be expedited, and I am familiar with the case at this point in time and it would be better for me to go ahead and just rule from the bench today as opposed to putting this opinion in the queue and you all waiting a few weeks for that opinion to get drafted and out the door. So I am going to rule from the bench this evening.

I do find that plaintiff's motion to remand is granted.

Now, why am I granting plaintiff's motion to remand? Well, a lot of it, quite frankly, comes down to the burden of proof.

In this case, in this situation the defendants have the burden of proof to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy has been met. I know litigants sometimes may think that's unfair, that you can win or lose an argument or even a case based off of the burden of proof, but it is a fundamental aspect of our justice system.

In this situation, it is just abundantly clear that the law requires that the defendants have the burden of proof to prove by a preponderance of the evidence the amount in controversy in this case exceeds \$75,000.

Furthermore, case law is abundantly clear that whenever there is a doubt, whenever there is a doubt in these types of situations over questions of jurisdiction, doubts should be resolved in favor of remand. That's what the law says, that's

what the law requires.

I do think this is, at times, a close call. I do think it gets to a close call at times, but doubts are resolved in favor of remand, that's what the law says.

And so let's first start off with how I am reaching my decision, specifically that the defendants have not met their burden of proof to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence the amount in controversy in this case exceeded \$75,000 at the time of removal. It's also an important point. That is the crucial date, that's what the law says, at the time of removal.

The first thing to look at is the value of Securix
Mississippi, LLC. Now, the parties are in agreement that
whenever a party, such as QJR, LLC is seeking dissolution or
injunctive relief or declaratory relief and it involves the
valuation of an entity, that you look at the valuation of that
object, the object of the litigation. In this case, that's the
valuation of entity.

I was doing research in advance of today's hearing, and in my view the law says that since we have two dual owners of this business, that is Securix Mississippi, LLC, and that is the entity where the plaintiff QJR, LLC is seeking to dissolve it then I am then to look at the 50 percent value that is assigned. So in other words, I look at the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC, and then I cut it in half.

I am going to give the parties a couple of cases, though, because I am starting to cite to some law, and I want to give the parties the benefit of some law that I have already cited to and that I am getting to.

So first, in Manguno versus Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance Company, that can be found at 276 F.3d 720 at page 723, a Fifth Circuit opinion from 2002. The Fifth Circuit is quoted as saying, to determine whether jurisdiction is present for removal, we consider the claims in the state court petition as they existed at the time of removal.

Additionally, in *Gebbia versus Wal-Mart Stores*,

Incorporated, 233 F.3d 880 at page 883, a Fifth Circuit case from 2002. It states, the jurisdictional facts that support removal must be judged at the time of the removal.

Additionally, a couple of cases that I found to be persuasive as to how you look at the actual ownership interest in determining the value of the object include *Niemiec versus Ioselev*, that's N-I-E-M-I-E-C versus I-O-S-E-L-E-V, that can be found at 1999 Westlaw 744038, a district court opinion from the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, handed down on September 22nd of 1999.

Additionally, *Perlick versus Hermon*, that's P-E-R-L-I-C-K versus Hermon, that can be found at 2018 Westlaw 4355215. And that was a case from the Eastern District of Kentucky, handed down on September 12 of 2018.

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Additionally, in Martinez versus Pfizer, Incorporated, it's a case handed down in the Western District of Texas in 2019. It's a reported decision 288 Fed. Supp. 3d, 748 at page 762. And I am quoting, that case says, the amount in controversy is determined at the time of removal.

The time of removal in this case was December 20th of 2024. So what do we know about the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC as of December 20th, 2024? And the frank answer is, not much. I don't know much. The defendants certainly don't know much. And I understand that can be frustrating to the defendants because they believe, well, the reason they don't know much about the value is because they were trying to get more of an understanding about the value leading up to December 20th, 2024. And so they didn't know a lot about the value on December 20th of 2024. But we are now over a month from that date, and the basis of the removal, in terms of the value that was put forth in the notice of removal, it said the value of the disputed assets is estimated to be in excess of \$1 million. And what is clear to me today is that statement was really just based off of an understanding that receipts had come in the door for Securix Mississippi, LLC over the course of a one-year period in excess of \$1 million. receipts is not value because companies also have liabilities.

And so again, it is the defendant's burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence the value of Securix Mississippi,

LLC as of December 20th, 2024.

I also note that defendants did not and have not moved for or advanced arguments for jurisdictional discovery, which is a tool that is available. I understand for strategic reasons defendants may have said that does not make sense, and they felt strong enough on their briefs and strong enough under the evidence that they did not want to do that to further delay these proceedings. I understand for strategic reasons why the defendants may not have chosen to seek jurisdictional discovery, but that was a tool that was available in the toolkit, and the defendants did not seek jurisdictional discovery over the amount in controversy, did not seek depositions, did not seek written discovery.

And so the defendant's arguments really as to the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC kind of comes down to this, at one point in time Securix Mississippi, LLC had a lot of money coming in, so surely the value of the business as of December 20th, 2024, was over \$75,000, or at least in conjunction with the other damages that are being sought. And especially since a lot of those receipts came in earlier in 2024, in the spring, in the summer, in the fall even, surely that gets the defendants there, that's kind of one bucket of the arguments that the defendants are presenting with regard to amount in controversy concerning the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC.

Another one is that there is potentially some wrongdoing or maybe some misappropriation that was inadvertent, or at the very least there have been bills that should've been paid or should not have been paid, and if either one occurred then the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC would be higher than it is today. But again, these arguments go to speculation to me. I cannot put a firm foundational evidentiary basis for a value of what Securix Mississippi, LLC was, at least from a preponderance of the evidence perspective. Again, that's just more likely than not, but I can't really even firmly put that basis on there as to what that value was.

Receipts that Securix Mississippi, LLC had earlier in the year are certainly not evidence of value as of December 20th, 2024. Additionally, it is undisputed that Securix Mississippi, LLC could not legally operate in the State of Mississippi after August of 2024. And QJR, LLC has presented this accounting of cash receipts. This was plaintiff's Exhibit 1 for purposes of today's hearing. And I have reviewed this accounting. The defendants have been given an opportunity to review it, and defendants have been given an opportunity to give testimony about this.

I understand that defendants also requested a post reply brief to address this further, and I am denying that request for a post reply brief because that is unnecessary, in my view, in light of the defendants being given an opportunity to review

it, given an opportunity to present evidence and testimony, and I am not aware of what further a post reply brief would undercover. And again, defendants have not requested jurisdictional discovery.

So I will say that this accounting does comport with what is undisputed from the parties, and that is that revenue has fallen off a cliff since August of 2024 for Securix

Mississippi, LLC. By way of example, if you look at the deposits, the total February deposits, February 24th, 2024 deposits, that can be found on page 5, those deposits were over \$209,000; in March, over \$219,000; in April, over \$213,000.

But then what you start seeing is those deposits and the revenue fall off a cliff for Securix Mississippi, LLC.

By way of example, August 24th, which is the month, allegedly, it seems like it's undisputed Securix Mississippi, LLC was somehow not allowed to legally operate in the State of Mississippi anymore, those deposits came in at \$106,341.39; then in September, \$56,968.26; then in October, \$20,081.38; and then finally, in November, \$8,207.79. That is a massive difference than where the business was earlier in the year.

And so even though the Securix Mississippi, LLC report that's Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 does state an ending cash balance of \$57,065.46 as of November 30th, 2024, and even though that makes sense that a company like Securix Mississippi, LLC could have accounts receivables that keep getting paid after the

fact, after it's shut down, I mean businesses, obviously I have seen that when businesses are dissolved or, not dissolved, but when businesses stop operating you can still have receipts coming in through accounts receivable because a city or a business that's paying Securix Mississippi, LLC may be on a 30-day 60-day, 90-day cycle, it makes sense there could be receipts coming in after August. And it also makes sense that it should be falling off a cliff, which is what has happened.

And so we're now in November of 2024 and Securix
Mississippi, LLC is really generating virtually no revenue
anymore. That brings us to the date of the removal, which is
December 20th of 2024. And while it seems likely, certainly,
based off of the testimony of Mr. Miller, that Securix
Mississippi, LLC has had some cash in the bank account since
November 30th of 2024, maybe as much as \$16,000, 50 percent of
\$60,000 -- of \$16,000 is not going to obviously get the
defendants anywhere close to exceeding the amount in
controversy. Of course, 50 percent of \$16,000 is \$8,000.

And the defendants have not put forward in front of me, outside of cash, outside of cash, other evidence of assets that I can determine a value of Securix Mississippi, LLC. For example, in corporate litigation, especially corporate litigation like this, often there's a heavy dispute over intellectual property and the value of intellectual property.

But here, there is no allegation that Securix Mississippi, LLC

is the owner of any specific type of intellectual property that has a specific value on the market.

Additionally, there's no allegation that Securix

Mississippi, LLC owns a piece of real estate free and clear or
just has more value in that asset, that real estate that is
over and above what is owed on that real estate. None of that
exists for me to be able to make a determination, outside of
some cash that likely was in the bank account on December 20th
of 2024, but it's unknown to me how much that was, I can't make
any type of asset valuation for me to know any more than just
there was some cash in the bank account, likely, on
December 20th of 2024. I can't even tell you if it's likely
that it was \$16,000, I can't tell you if it was likely less,
and I certainly can't tell you if it was more. I just don't
know. And defendants don't know. And that makes sense.

While defendants have apparently had some access to bank account information, they have not had access to all information. And again, that may be frustrating to the defendants because they say, well, the plaintiff may be able to obtain what they are seeking in this case because they can hide behind the burden of proof. And I don't find that's necessarily the case, but it doesn't change the fact that the burden of proof matters. It matters in all litigation, it matters in jury trials, it matters in criminal trials, criminal jury trials, civil jury trials, and it certainly matters in

these types of circumstances as well.

But moving on down to the items that I have to kind of aggregate to determine whether there is an amount in controversy that has been met here. And I will specifically find that at best case scenario for the defendants is there's a valuation of 50 percent ownership of \$8,000, but that may not even be likely because we just don't know how much was in the bank account or really in the month of December. We don't know. I think that's probably fair, somewhere around \$8,000, if you look at the bank account had \$16,000, but that's not anywhere close to amount in controversy.

Then you look at the other items of damage. One of them was this alleged breach of contract for damage, which was paragraph 3 of the prayer for relief. Now, that was not a specific cause of action, but it was kind of thrown into the prayer for relief.

I will point out that all parties have kind of focused on the judicial dissolution. The title of the complaint says it's a complaint for judicial dissolution. The defendants, in their notice of removal, did not mention defamation, did not mention compensatory damages, did not mention punitive damages as other items of bases for the amount in controversy requirement to be met. Instead, the defendant solely focused on the value of disputed assets. And I have found that their valuation is not persuasive and not backed up by evidence.

1 So I do want to put this paragraph 3 of the complaint 2 where it seeks this breach of contract remedy under that 3 context because there are no specifics by and large as to what 4 those damages, not even by and large, there are no specifics 5 about what those damages could be in the complaint. It is not facially apparent what those damages could be or what any 6 7 damages could be from the complaint. And even still, though, even if that is a viable cause of action, that you can bring a 8 9 cause of action solely in the prayer for relief, which seems 10 potentially contrary to Twombly and Iqbal in federal court 11 jurisprudence. But even if you could do that, bring a cause of 12 action solely in the prayer for relief, again there's no evidence of what those damages are in the complaint. And the 13 only thing we have heard is that the plaintiff somewhat 14 15 conceding that there is this potential debt out there, or there 16 is this debt out there, that they are seeking it, and that the 17 damages may be less than \$40,000. And the defendant's response to that is not through evidence of saying, well, we actually 18 19 have evidence that that alleged debt is \$85,000 or \$120,000 or 20 even \$25,000. Instead, the defendant's position was, well, we just think you should take that valuation of \$40,000 and use 21 that as your starting point. But again, it is the defendant's 22 burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence what the 23 amount in controversy is at the time of removal. And while it 24 25 certainly seems likely that if Ms. Wrigley is willing to

concede that the number is somewhere less than \$40,000, that that number is probably closer to \$40,000 I still don't know what that number is. I don't know, is it \$30,000, is it \$27,000, \$24,000? Again, this gets back to the burden of proof and it's a lot of unknowns. And based off of those unknowns, I cannot add up that item of damage, plus the 50 percent value of Securix Mississippi, LLC, and get anywhere close to \$75,000 or in excess of \$75,000.

And then that brings us to the defamation claims. There's a defamation claim that QJR has brought against the defendants, and that defamation claim seeks compensatory damages, seeks attorneys' fees, costs and punitive damages. But that defamation claim, quite frankly, lacks specifics that allow me to really fully understand the viability of that claim, but more specifically the amount of damages that one may be entitled to.

Defamation claims are often very subjective, if it's purely based off of reputation, if it's purely based off of reputation. And the defendants have not put evidence in of QJR's reputation and how some of these defamation claims may actually impact QJR's reputation. In fact, I don't even know what the statements are themselves that are so allegedly defamatory. And there's no specific allegation in the complaint of a specific contract that QJR, LLC may have lost because of these alleged statements or -- and the defendants

are not putting forward any evidence that QJR, LLC may have lost a certain contract because of these alleged comments. Instead, we're just left with this subjective some type of reputational harm of QJR, LLC. And that's unclear to me, and that's entirely unclear to me how I can value that without knowing what the reputation of QJR, LLC is, without knowing how that really could harm QJR, LLC, without knowing what the statements are. And there's no allegations of a specific contract that was lost.

I understand there's some conclusory allegations in the complaint about these statements harming QJR more than just reputationally and potentially harming its business, but, again, these are conclusory allegations that do not fit into a realm for me to make a determination by a preponderance of the evidence, really, what the value of these defamation claims are.

I will note, though, that I did take into consideration this declaration from Josh Gregory. I did rely on it for judicial estoppel purposes. And without this declaration, plaintiff may have not succeeded today, may very well have not succeeded today. And I will find for judicial estoppel purposes that I have relied on that declaration.

And so what, in my view, while this may be an issue for a state court down the road, I do not believe that plaintiff can be allowed to ever seek damages over and above \$75,000 in this

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case, period, end of story. That's what the plaintiff has stated in their declaration, in its declaration. Plaintiff has stated it is not seeking more than \$75,000 in compensatory damages and is not seeking more -- and that includes compensatory and punitive damages, and is not willing to accept, which also some cases talk about that language needs to be in a declaration, that's not enough just to say you're not seeking it, you also have to be willing to not accept it. Because some courts can award damages even if you're not seeking it. And I note from the plaintiff's declaration, they use that language, they say, not only are we not going to seek it, Josh Gregory said QJR is not -- is also not going to accept I did more than \$75,000 in compensatory or punitive damages. rely on that. And I do find that to be very important.

I do want to pull that up just so I have the specific language that I am relying on. Joshua Gregory states that he is the manager of QJR, LLC, that he is fully authorized to make the declaration on its behalf, he has personal knowledge of all the facts set forth in the declaration, and that the plaintiff QJR, LLC does not seek and will not accept damages exceeding \$75,000 in connection with this litigation. This limitation applies to all compensatory and punitive damages, costs and fees referenced in plaintiff's complaint. Instead, the declaration goes on to state that primary relief sought by plaintiff is equitable in nature and is injunctive relief.

Now, it goes on to state that the limitation does not apply, in Mr. Gregory's opinion, to sanctions or other remedies the Court may impose based on defendant Jonathan Miller's conduct, including violations of court orders. And in my research, I do -- it is my view that I believe that's accurate, that in the event some judge was to sanction for a violation of a court order, that's different than compensatory and punitive damages for amount in controversy purposes, that's a different thing.

Now, there would have to be a very clear line of demarcation of the behavior. It couldn't be pre-lawsuit behavior, it would have to be post-lawsuit behavior that violates a court order that would justify a sanction. But I do think that, in my view, this declaration does serve as additional significant justification for my ruling today.

I also want to point out that the only way I can reach this declaration is to find that the plaintiff's complaint with regard to the damages is ambiguous as to the amount in controversy, and I make that specific finding. The plaintiff's complaint is ambiguous as to the amount in controversy. It's ambiguous as to the value of Securix Mississippi, LLC. There's no valuation put in there. It's ambiguous as to that alleged breach of contract potential claim that's in paragraph number 3 of the prayer for relief, it's ambiguous as to the compensatory or punitive damages that could be associated with any

defamation claims, and it's ambiguous as to attorneys' fees and costs. There is just -- it's just -- these are very, very subjective types of claims.

I further want to point out that, yes, I certainly take into consideration punitive damages for purposes of determining the amount in controversy. But there has to be a basis for the punitive damages. And the punitive damages, of course, are limited, constitutionally, in this state and by statute by --they are limited by the valuation of QJR, and they are limited by certain multiple factors of the underlying compensatory damages. And it's hard for me to put any value on the defamation that would lead to compensatory damages for the defamation. So it's hard for me to do any type of multiplier of punitive damages on top of compensatory damages when I have an underlying value of a defamation, it's very unclear to me, and the defendant has not met their burden on that.

Additionally, I want to address defendants' argument about injunctive relief and there could be damages related to injunctive relief. Well, I do not find that argument to be persuasive. Injunctive relief is seeking to enjoin someone from something. And there's been no specifics in the complaint or in the defendant's evidence that's been put forward in the notice of removal or today's hearing or in the brief in opposition as to what that actually would look like, what that -- what type of conduct is being enjoined and what the harm

would be to the defendants. It seems like the argument is, well, the plaintiff is seeking to enjoin the defendants from defaming the plaintiff in the future.

Well, typically, most courts don't provide prospective relief to not violate the law in the future. They provide relief for past harms, remedies. So it's hard for me to really see how this would be a claim that would be viable into the future. But even if it was, it would essentially just be a ruling to not violate the law, which doesn't really have a value. You shouldn't violate the law anyway. And, obviously, I am not giving any opinion on whether the defendants have violated the law in any way. That's not for me to decide. I am not giving an opinion on whether QJR has violated the law. That's not for me to decide today.

But what I am to decide is what the valuations of those things could be. And just a prospective opinion not to violate the law in the future, I have seen no evidence and no case law put forward by the defendants that would justify that that valuation would somehow exceed \$75,000, or in the aggregate, help the defendants get there in terms of the plaintiff's damages.

Again, I went over this a little bit in the argument portion, but often in amount in controversy cases there's some type of objective measurement to use as a starting point in damages, and that's why I was so focused on the valuation of

Securix Mississippi, LLC and what I could actually value at some point in time to really fundamentally have a good starting place for a value in this case. Almost all of these other types of claims are too speculative or lack the necessary evidentiary basis for me to put virtually any value on.

Another example is attorneys' fees and costs. Attorneys' fees, the parties seem to concede, cannot be recovered by the prevailing party in this case pursuant to any breach of the operating agreement. Instead, attorneys' fees would only be able to be recovered through some type of tort claim, intentional tort claim, like defamation or maybe through recovering punitive damages.

But for the same reasons that I am unable to put a value on damages for defamation, and that the defendants have not met their burden, the defendants have not met their burden to show attorneys' fees and costs that's realistically going to be able to be recovered by the plaintiff in any way, more likely than not, what these attorneys' fees, even the amount would be over the course of this litigation, what that amount would be, and how the plaintiff could actually recover attorney's fees in this case outside of proving punitive damages, potentially, or some type of intentional tort.

And so even though attorney's fees and costs are included, that doesn't mean that I'll all of a sudden assign a \$50,000 number or a \$30,000 number to attorneys' fees and costs. There

has to be an evidentiary basis for that, and I do not find that that evidentiary basis has been put forward.

As to waiver, I find that it's unnecessary for me to reach the waiver issue because I have already been persuaded by plaintiff's lead argument, which is the amount in controversy argument, that the defendants have not met their burden of proof with regard to amount in controversy.

I will point out that I think that defendants had, in all likelihood, the better end of that argument on waiver. But as long as there is no amount in controversy that can be met in this case through the defendants burden, then I am required to remand this case if I find the defendants have not met their burden.

So for all of those reasons, I do grant plaintiff's motion to remand. An order will be entered tomorrow. Now, that order is really just going to adopt my findings and conclusions that I made today. I am not going to be entering a lengthy order that goes through my full analysis in writing. Instead, again, I find that it is more prudent for the parties to be able to get a ruling expeditiously and one out the door today.

Anything else from the defendants?

MR. JORDAN: That's all we have, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else from the plaintiff?

MS. WRIGLEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: I appreciate the arguments from counsel today, I did find them to be helpful, and I hope you all have safe travels back. Court will stand adjourned. (HEARING CONCLUDED)

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, Sherri L. Penny, RPR, FCRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings reported by me using the stenotype reporting method in conjunction with computer-aided transcription, and that same is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States.